



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to continue to carry out for the school, on an even greater scale than in the past, such services as the publication of records, catalogues, and histories, the endowing of special libraries, the painting and presentation of portraits of certain professors, and the establishment of courses and special lectures.

3. To co-operate in the foundation of local scholarships for first-year men, and, if they are successfully established, to aid in the choice of the successful candidates for such scholarships. It has long been recognized that some financial assistance should be available to first-year men. Scholarships are even more urgently needed for them than for others, in order to enable good men of small means to get through what is usually the crucial year. But the difficulty of selection has always proved an obstacle, and the result is that there are a large number of scholarships open to second- and third-year men, and but very few open to first-year men.

The new system seems eminently suited to meet these problems in view of the scheme of its organization and its excellent personnel. Its source of power is the unselfish willingness expressed by those who have become local secretaries to give of their time and their strength for the service of the school. For their acceptance of their new responsibilities, with the unique opportunity they carry, the Association and the school owe these men a real debt of gratitude.

THE LAW SCHOOL. — The enrollment in the school this year has just missed attaining the thousand-mark. It is 998, which exceeds by fifty-three the record enrollment of last year. In the geographical distribution of the students there has been little change. The percentage of students in the entering class who come from outside New England continues to increase steadily, following the general trend in that direction of the past decade, and reaching in this year's entering class 77 per cent. Another indication of the broad appeal of the school is the fact that its thousand students represent one hundred eighty different colleges and universities.

The following tables show the registration figures for the entering classes of the last twelve years, the geographical sources from which these classes have been drawn, the division into classes for twelve years, and the colleges represented (as usual the figures are compiled as of the date of November 15.):

Class	Massachusetts		New England outside of Massachusetts		Outside of New England		Total in Class
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1913	65	22	32	11	200	67	297
1914	73	25	44	15	172	60	289
1915	59	21	34	12	194	67	287
1916	59	22	23	9	179	69	261
1917	65	23	29	10	194	67	288
1918	81	26	39	12	188	62	308
1919	70	21	26	8	239	71	335
1920	25	26	5	5	66	69	96
1921	6	27	4	18	12	55	22

Class	Massachusetts		New England outside of Massachusetts		Outside of New England		Total in Class
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1922	77	18	51	11	307	71	435
1923	49	14	37	10	277	76	363
1924	64	17	21	6	295	77	380

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Res. Grad. . . .	3	6	4	5	8	10
Third year . . .	219	176	169	167	177	213
Second year . .	217	186	197	197	226	234
First year . . .	289	287	260	288	308	335
Unclassified . .	76	84	64	68	66	64
Specials	4	5	1	5	1	2
	808	744	695	730	786	858

	1917-18	1918-19	*1919-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Res. Grad. . . .	5	3	—	8	11	8
Third year . . .	73	37	67	156	196	271
Second year . .	87	24	66	221	285	245
First year . . .	96	36	153	438	363	380
Unclassified . .	31	13	21	59	90	49
Specials	0	1	—	1	—	45
	292	114	307	883	945	998

In the present first-year class one hundred twelve colleges and universities are represented, as follows (the corresponding figures for the other two classes, at the time they entered, will be found in 34 HARV. L. REV. 198 and 33 HARV. L. REV. 86):

Harvard, 72; Yale, 24; Princeton, 18; Dartmouth, 17; Univ. of Michigan, 14; Univ. of California, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 9; Williams Coll., 8; Univ. of Wisconsin, 7; Bowdoin Coll., Univ. of Illinois, 6; Brown Univ., City Coll. (N. Y.), Holy Cross Coll., The Rice Institute, 5; Univ. of Georgia, Lafayette Coll., New York Univ., Univ. of North Carolina, Northwestern Univ., Ohio State Univ., Univ. of Oklahoma, Univ. of Virginia, Washington & Lee Univ., Wesleyan Univ. (Conn.), Amherst Coll., 4; Univ. of Chicago, Columbia Univ., Cornell Univ., Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pomona Coll., Univ. of Rochester, Rutgers Coll., Virginia Military Institute, 3; Univ. of Alabama, Baker Univ., Boston Coll., Carleton Coll., Univ. of Cincinnati, Colby Coll., Univ. of Delaware, Georgetown Univ., Hamilton Coll., Indiana Univ., Univ. of Iowa, Univ. of Kansas, Lehigh Univ., Marietta Coll., Univ. of Missouri, Univ. of Nebraska, Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Purdue Univ., Swarthmore Coll., Univ. of Texas, Trinity Coll. (Conn.), Union Coll. (N. Y.), Wabash Coll., Univ. of Washington, 2; Univ. of Akron, Bates Coll., Boston Univ., Brigham Young Univ., Cambridge Univ. (England), Case School of Applied Science, Catholic Univ. of America, Clark Coll., Colgate Univ., Univ. of Colorado, De Pauw Univ., Des Moines Univ., Emory Univ. (Atlanta), Fisk Univ., Univ. of Florida, Franklin & Marshall Coll., Furman Univ., George Washington Univ., Grinnell Coll., Hamline Univ.,

* These figures are for the special session which began on February 3, 1919, and ended on August 30, 1919.

Heidelberg Univ., Illinois Coll., Iowa Wesleyan Coll., Kenyon Coll., Leland Stanford Jr., Univ., Univ. of Lille, Univ. of Maine, Univ. of Maryland, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan Agricultural Coll., Univ. of Minnesota, Mount Allison Univ., Muhlenberg Coll., New Hampshire State Coll., Univ. of New Mexico, Notre Dame Univ., Occidental Coll., Pennsylvania State Coll., Reed Coll., Ripon Coll., St. Louis Univ., Univ. of South Carolina, Syracuse Univ., Transylvania Coll., Trinity Coll. (N. C.), Tufts Coll., United States Naval Academy, Valparaiso Univ., Washington Coll. (Md.), West Virginia Univ., West Virginia Wesleyan Coll., Whitman Coll., Wittenberg Coll., Wofford Coll., Univ. of Wyoming, 1.

IMMUNITY OF STATE EXECUTIVE FROM ARREST. — On July 20, 1921, the grand jury of Sangamon County, Illinois, returned an indictment against Len Small, governor of the state, charging him with embezzlement of public funds during a previous term as State Treasurer. Counsel for Governor Small, appearing as *amici curiae*, urged that the governor was immune from arrest during his term of office and sought to have the clerk of the court restrained from issuing a *capias*. The court decided that there was no such immunity, and ordered the clerk to issue process and the sheriff to make the arrest, unless the governor voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of the court.¹

The question of whether the chief executive of a state may be arrested on a criminal charge during his term of office has never been directly decided.² Nor is any express provision as to the question to be found in the constitution or statutes of Illinois. Certain officers are specifically exempted from arrest under certain circumstances,³ but there is no such provision regarding the governor. He is made liable to impeachment,⁴ but this does not exclude the possibility of criminal prosecution.⁵

¹ *People v. Small*, Ill. Circ. Ct., 7th Jud. Circ. (E. S. Smith, J.), decided July 27, 1921. The opinion may be found in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE for July 28, 1921. The governor refused to submit voluntarily to the jurisdiction of the court, and was arrested. He was released on bond, and the case is now awaiting trial, after a change of venue to Lake County.

² There are *dicta* taking the view of the principal case. See Attorney-General *ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567, 762 (1856); *United States v. Kirby*, 7 Wall. (U. S.) 482, 486 (1869); *Martin v. Ingham*, 38 Kan. 641, 17 Pac. 162 (1888). But intimations to the contrary may be found. See *Latture v. Frazier*, 114 Tenn. 516, 86 S. W. 319 (1905); *State v. Holden*, 64 N. C. 829 (1870).

³ Members of the legislature during sessions. See ILL. CONST., Art. IV, § 14. Electors while at the polls. *Ibid.*, Art. VII, § 4. Members of the militia while attending musters. *Ibid.*, Art. XIII, § 4. Judges and attorneys while attending court. See 1913 HURD'S REV. STATS. 107, § 9. In none of these cases does the immunity extend to cases of felony or breach of the peace. This in itself disposes of the argument that in the principal case the governor should be considered a member of the legislature, on account of his veto power, and hence exempt.

⁴ See ILL. CONST., Art. V, § 15.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Art. IV, § 24. "The party, [impeached] whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law." In the Constitutional Convention an attempt was made to amend this section, so far as it applied to the governor, by adding the words "after the expiration of his term of office"; but this was debated and rejected. See 1 DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1869-70, 792. This indicates that